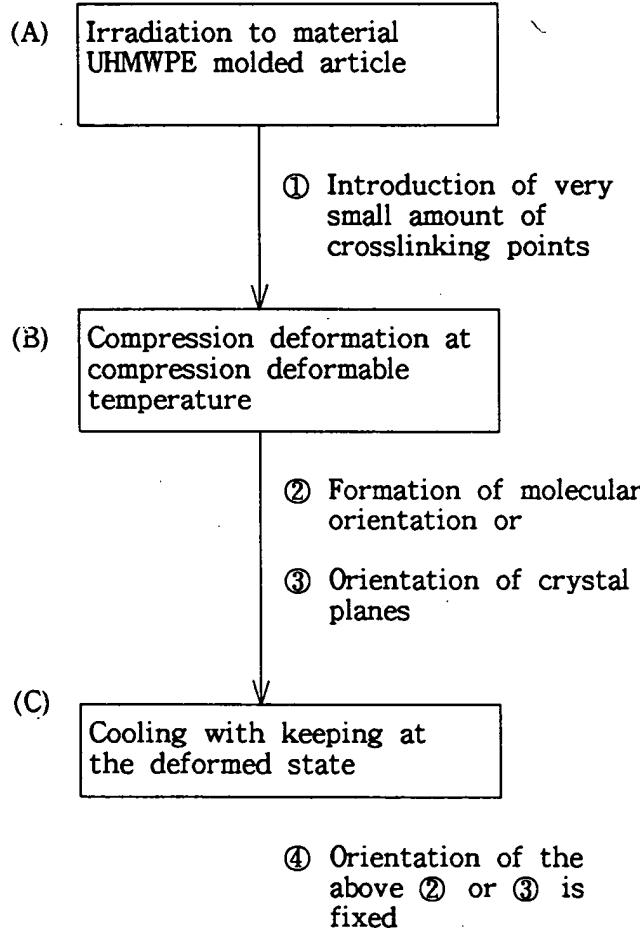
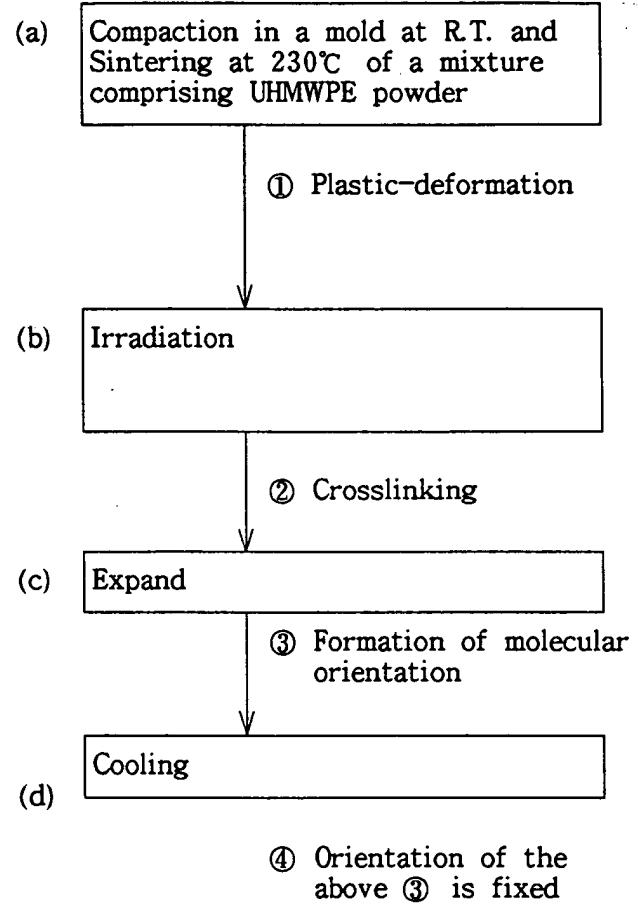


Comparison of the present invention with the invention of Rosenzweig

The present invention



Rosenzweig



Effect

(A) The article is plastic-deformable under the melting point, but is rubber elastic-deformable in the molten state by introducing crosslinking points before compression deformation.

(B) Molecular orientation or orientation of crystal planes is formed.

(C) Low abrasion resistance and friction are improved because orientation of (B) is fixed.

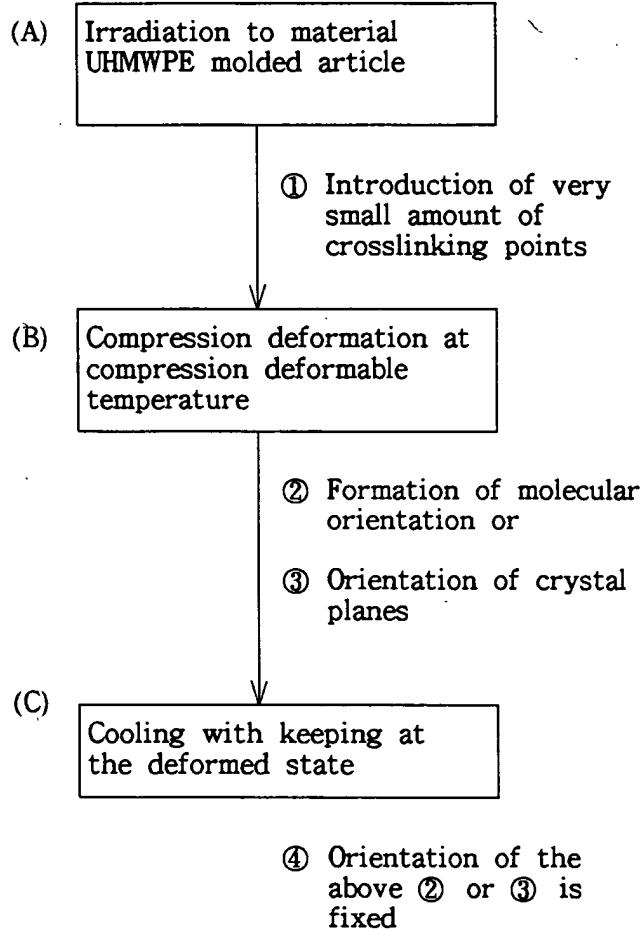
→ (b) Since crosslinking points are introduced after plastic-deformation, orientation of crystal planes cannot be given.

→ (c) Molecular orientation is formed by expansion. No orientation of crystal planes.

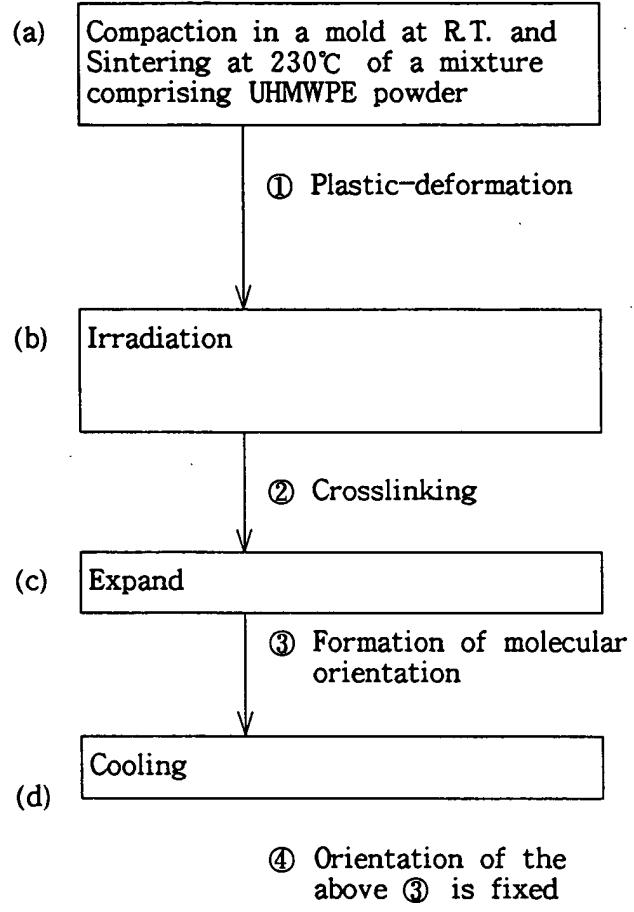
→ (d) The molecular orientation of (c) is fixed, and heat-shrinkability is given.

Comparison of the present invention with the invention of Rosenzweig

The present invention



Rosenzweig



Effect

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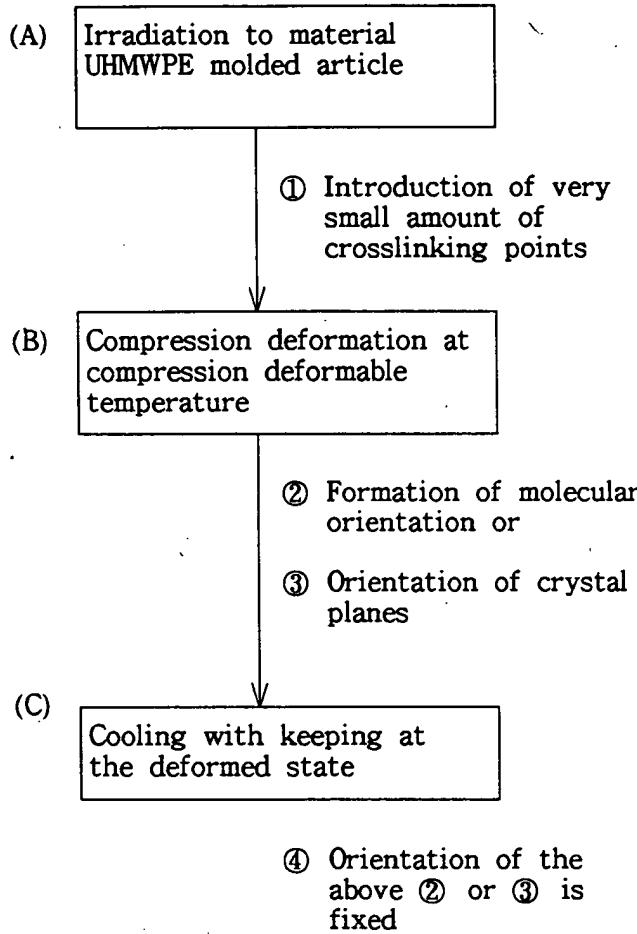
→ (b) Since crosslinking point are introduced after plastic-deformation, orientation of crystal planes cannot be given.

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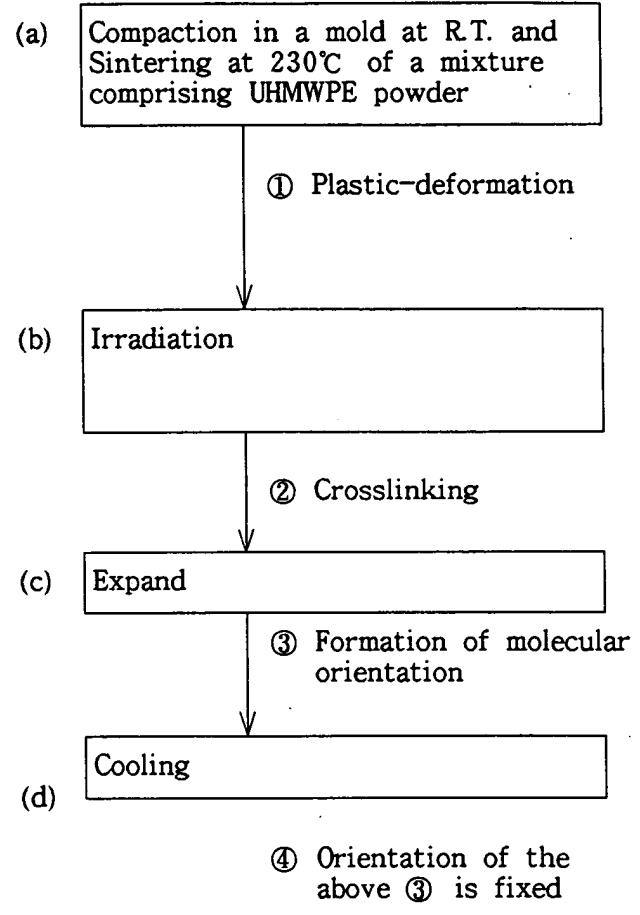
→ (d) The molecular orientation of (c) is fixed, and heat-shrinkability is given.

Comparison of the present invention with the invention of Rosenzweig

The present invention



Rosenzweig



Effect

- (A) The article is plastic-deformable under the melting point, but is rubber elastic-deformable in the molten state by introducing crosslinking points before compression deformation. → (b) Since crosslinking point are introduced after plastic-deformation, orientation of crystal planes cannot be given.
- (B) Molecular orientation or orientation of crystal planes is formed. → (c) Molecular orientation is formed by expansion. No orientation of crystal planes.
- (C) Low abrasion resistance and friction are improved because orientation of (B) is fixed. → (d) The molecular orientation of (c) is fixed, and heat-shrinkability is given.